Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1.-2. (Canceled)

3. (Currently amended) A method for producing a plant that does not contain a T-DNA, comprising (1) transforming a plant cell using Agrobacterium with (i) a desired polynucleotide flanked by at least one ~~border-like~~ sequence from a plant that promotes and facilitates integration of the desired polynucleotide into the plant genome and which is not a T-DNA border, and (ii) a marker gene; (2) growing a plant from said transformed plant cell, which comprises in its genome the desired polynucleotide, wherein the desired polynucleotide comprises sequences that are native to the genome of the plant cell; (3) self-fertilizing, cross-fertilizing, or asexually propagating the transformed plant to produce progeny plants and (4) identifying a progeny plant that does not comprise the marker gene in its genome, but does comprise the desired polynucleotide in its genome, wherein the desired polynucleotide and the marker gene are each operably linked to genetic sequences that facilitate their expression.

4. (Canceled)

5. (Previously presented) The method of claim 3, wherein the plant cell is a cell of a monocotyledon or dicotyledon plant.

6.-12. (Canceled)

13. (Currently amended) A progeny plant, comprising a desired polynucleotide in its genome, wherein the desired polynucleotide is operably linked to 5-100 nucleotides of a plant sequence that promotes and facilitates integration of a polynucleotide to which it is linked into a plant genome, wherein the plant sequence ~~obtained from the method of claim 3, wherein the progeny plant comprises in its genome the desired polynucleotide comprising at least a portion of~~

~~one border-like sequence that~~ does not have a nucleotide sequence identical to ~~a portion of~~ a T-DNA border.

14.-43. (Canceled)

44. (Currently amended) The method of claim 3, wherein the desired polynucleotide and the ~~selectable~~ marker are each in carrier DNAs, which are located in separate *Agrobacterium* vectors.

45. (Previously presented) The method of claim 44, wherein each vector is in a different *Agrobacterium* strain to the other vector.

46. (Previously presented) The method of claim 45, wherein the desired polynucleotide is located in a carrier DNA that is a P-DNA.

47. (Previously presented) The method of claim 44, wherein all of the vectors are in the same *Agrobacterium* strain.

48. (Previously presented) The method of claim 46, wherein the desired polynucleotide is operably linked to regulatory elements that are native to plants.

49. (Currently amended) The method of claim 44, wherein the vector that comprises the ~~selectable~~ marker gene, further comprises a second marker gene ~~that can be selected against in segregating F1 progeny plants~~.

50. (Currently amended) The method of claim 49, wherein the second ~~selectable~~ marker gene encodes bacterial cytosine deaminase.

51. (Currently amended) The method of claim 3, wherein the ~~selectable~~ marker gene is expressed for 1 to 10 days.

52. (Currently amended) The method of claim 3, wherein the ~~selectable~~ marker gene is a herbicide resistance gene or an antibiotic resistance gene.

53. (Previously presented) The method of claim 3, wherein the desired polynucleotide comprises sequences that, when expressed in a plant, facilitate the down-regulation of expression of at least one of R1, polyphenol oxidase, and phosphorylase.

54. (Currently amended) The method of claim 44, wherein either or both of (i) the vector that comprises the ~~selectable~~ marker gene further comprises a backbone integration marker gene, and [[or]] (ii) the vector that comprises the desired polynucleotide further comprises a backbone integration marker gene, wherein the backbone integration marker gene is not located in the transfer-DNA.

55. (Previously presented) The method of claim 54, wherein the integration marker gene is a gene encoding isopentyltransferase.

56. (Withdrawn) A method for identifying a plant polynucleotide that is capable of transferring a desired nucleic acid into another nucleic acid molecule, comprising (i) identifying a nucleotide sequence in a plant genome that is similar to but not identical to the nucleotide sequence of an *Agrobacterium* transfer-DNA; (ii) isolating the nucleotide sequence from the plant genome; and (iii) testing the nucleotide sequence for its ability to transfer a desired nucleic acid into another nucleic acid molecule.

57. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 56, wherein step (iii) entails (a) placing a desired nucleic acid into the nucleotide sequence from the plant genome; (b) placing the resultant polynucleotide into an *Agrobacterium* vector; (c) subjecting a plant cell to *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation with the vector; and (d) determining whether the desired nucleic acid is transferred from the vector into the plant cell genome.